

not only cut off from all opportunity of earning his bread, but subjected to severe losses from the interruption of his business. His health, too, had suffered severely from the unwholesome air of the prison. After enduring all this, and when he had demonstrated his entire innocence of the charge brought against him, the Court had the meanness to subject him to the liability of toiling for years to pay the witnesses who had been summoned to testify in his behalf. And Mr. Ashmead even had the effrontery to insist that he had been acquitted upon a mere technicality—that he was guilty in fact, though not in form!

This is an outrage upon justice of which we find it difficult to speak with any degree of calmness.

While Castner Hanaway, (as a punishment, we suppose, for not being guilty of treason when the Government wanted a victim!) is compelled to pay his witnesses, even though it shall make him a beggar, Mr. Ashmead is allowed to put his hand in Uncle Sam's purse not merely for his own fees, but for the accommodation of any of the slave-catching tribe whom it was his pleasure to summon to Philadelphia during the trial. The Rev. Mr. Gorsuch, son of the man who was killed at Christiana, who knew nothing whatever of the circumstances and who was not even put upon the stand, was accommodated by Mr. Ashmead with a subpoena, to enable him to remain in Philadelphia, at the expense of the United States, during the progress of the trial. How long will injustice like this be tolerated in Pennsylvania?

From F. Douglass's Paper.

#### Letter from Judge Jay to Gerrit Smith.

We are permitted to print the following admirable letter. Such words from such a source cannot fail of a most happy effect.

New York, Dec. 5, 1851.

MY DEAR SIR:—I thank you for sending me your letter to Mr. J. C. Spencer. I have read it with delight. The indignation is most richly merited, and you administer it with so much skill and with such obvious justice, as not to excite a particle of sympathy for the victim you are torturing. I hope you do not mean to confine your letter to your printed circulars. Let the daily press spread it abroad. I wish our cotton-pickers of the Episcopal Church who, under Mr. Spencer's leadership, have for some years past, been engaged in building up the barriers of caste in the church of Christ, to have the benefit of your epistle.

This accursed fugitive law is scandalizing our people. Cruelty and injustice are cultivated as virtues. Christian love and sympathy for human suffering are treated as prejudices to be conquered, and zeal in hunting slaves made the test of patriotism and of fitness for office. But the most diabolical effect of the law is the competition it has excited among our politicians, to offer the blood of their fellow-citizens in exchange for southern votes. I have read Gladstone's account of the atrocities of Neapolitan despotism; but that despotism is in principle just, and merciful, and righteous, compared with the effort now making in Philadelphia, under the auspices of Webster and Fillmore, to condemn forty men to the gibbet for rescuing an innocent man from a life of bondage. Think of hanging a man for telling another that there is a warrant for his apprehension as a slave! Think of professed republicans putting men to death for refusing to aid in reducing a fellow-man, guilty of crime, to the condition of a beast of burden! Neither Naples nor Austria is conscious of such an enormity—an enormity aggravated by the infamous lie, that these men had levied war against the United States. If the Union can be saved only by judicial falsehood and butchery, surely it is a sin to save it.

Let us be of good courage. We may yet be called to testify our faith in Christ by suffering for him. Let us expect and prepare for persecution. Better be hung now by the Whigs as traitors, than be condemned hereafter at the bar of God as slave-catchers.

Have you noticed the assertion in the President's Message? "The act of Congress for the return of fugitives from labor, is one required and demanded by the express words of the constitution?" The immorality of this is nearly equal with that of the famous discovery that Asiatic society and the law of the earth's formation, rendered slavery in any portion of the vast regions of New Mexico and California, a physical impossibility! If the constitution requires and demands that an alleged fugitive shall not have a jury trial, then Mr. Fillmore's "guide philosopher and friend," by proposing to allow such a trial, proposed an outrage on the constitution. If all the novel and peculiar abominations of this fugitive act are "required and demanded" by the constitution, then has that instrument been grossly violated, from its adoption till the hour when Millard Fillmore attached his name to a law which is a reproach to the civilization and Christianity of the nineteenth century.

You and I, my dear sir, have nearly finished our course, and will ere long, be summoned to account for the deeds done in the body, before Him who is no respecter of persons, and whose judgment will be unswayed by the plaudits or reproaches we may have received from our fellow men. God grant that we may then be found to have revered and obeyed that Higher Law, which, however, decided on earth, has its sanctions in the joys of Heaven and the pains of Hell.

Yours truly,

GERRIT SMITH, Esq.

WM. JAY.

#### The Christiana Prisoners.

The case of the Christiana prisoners came up for consideration before the Circuit Court on the 17th inst. Mr. Ashmead, U. S. Attorney General, in view of the recent decision of Judge Grier, moved the Court for leave to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon all the remaining indictments for treason. The motion was granted, of course.

The first Monday in January was fixed for the trial of Samuel Williams, upon a charge for misdemeanor under the Fugitive law in giving notice to the blacks of Christiana of the approach of Kline and his gang.

In regard to the other prisoners, Mr. Ashmead stated that he had felt it incumbent upon him to apprise the State's Attorney for Lancaster County of their liability under the State laws against riot and murder, and that officer had caused a detainer for them all to be lodged with the keeper of the Moyamensing prison. Mr. A. therefore moved the Court that the Marshal be directed to transfer them to Lancaster at his leisure. He

also gave notice of his intention to lodge a detainer for them with the jailer of Lancaster, in order that if not convicted under the State laws, they might be brought back to Philadelphia to be tried for a misdemeanor in obstructing the execution of the Fugitive law. He was determined to do his whole duty, so that if these men were not punished for their crimes, the fault would not be his! His whole bearing toward these unfortunate prisoners was harsh unfeeling.

The prosecution to which these colored men have been subjected under the forms of law is a reproach upon our country and the age. Of the whole twenty-four who now remain in prison, only three were even present at the Christiana affair! Twenty-one of them, we are assured, could prove an alibi by the most unquestionable testimony, if there were a possibility of their getting an immediate hearing before a competent tribunal, instead of being compelled to await the slow process of the law. The only evidence of their presence upon which the Government relies, is that of the miscreant Kline, who is the trial of Hanway was proved to be a perjured man. In that testimony Mr. Ashmead can have no more real confidence than we have, and yet he persists in keeping his gripe upon twenty-one innocent men, merely to display his zeal as a prosecuting officer and to secure the approbation of the present slave-catching Administration. If he thinks by such a course to earn an enviable reputation as an officer of the Government, or to awaken in this community any other feelings than those of utter detestation for the Fugitive law and its authors, he is doomed to disappointment. The day is not far distant which will witness a verdict on the part of the people against all those who have taken part in this system of legal persecution; a verdict, too, from which there will be no appeal, and against which no effort to stay execution will be of any avail. Let them beware!

—Joseph Scarlet and Samuel Williams have been liberated on bail. The others are still in Moyamensing prison. Marshal Roberts has done all in his power to alleviate their confinement and to enable them to obtain bail.—Penn. Freeman.

### The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

WHEN GOD DEMANDS TO TAKE THE THUMPRINT AND BLOW A DOLOROUS OR A JARING REAST, IT LIES NOT IN MAN'S WILL WHAT HE SHALL SAY OR WHAT HE SHALL CONCEAL.—Milton.

SALEM, OHIO, JANUARY 10, 1852.

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEETS FEBRUARY 1st.

#### To Correspondents.

Correspondents who make charges of delinquency and immorality against whole classes of persons, must give us something more reliable than anonymous signatures. We cannot publish the communication of S. E. A.

E. W.'s is quite too long for one so much occupied with personal matters. Several other communications which we intended long ago to publish, are still delayed.

#### Anti-Slavery Fairs.

The reports of the various Anti-Slavery Bazaars and Fairs, held during the recent holidays are all highly encouraging. We must confess that heretofore, Fairs have not met our hearty approbation. But we are ready to say, that we think differently now.

To get up and successfully conduct them, requires great labor and devotion on the part of a few, but we know of no instrumentality accomplishing more socially and pecuniarily; none that in its results is more likely to give general satisfaction to all friends of the cause. Of course those not its friends, will carp and cavil at all instrumentalities which promise success. But it is not our especial business to please those who dislike our labors and their results, and who would grieve most of all at whatever should promise most success.

If our friends in various localities, would commence their work in earnest, and in season—we are satisfied from the results before us, for the present year, that a much larger amount could be raised for Anti-Slavery operations during the coming year, than we have ever before realized—and it could be done with greater economy, and to the more general satisfaction of its friends, than in any other method.

The friends in Adrain, Michigan, took hold of this in earnest, and the Michigan table at the recent Fair, made a splendid and successful report of their labors.

At Leesville, last summer, a half dozen young ladies went to work with energy, in this way, and the result was some \$40, for the treasury of the Society.

The recent Fair in Salem passed off pleasantly to all parties, and the pecuniary results under the circumstances, greatly exceeded the expectations. At the opening of the Fair, all seemed gloomy and discouraging without,—but the beautiful adornment of the hall—the splendid display of articles for sale—the cheerfulness of the managers and assistants, indicating the hopefulness that belongs to a good conscience and a good cause, made the hall a pleasant resort for multitudes during the continuance of the Fair.

The fifteenth Anti-Slavery Fair of Pennsylvania, closed on the 19th ult. The net results are not reported, but the receipts amounted to near \$1000. We extract the following, from the account of the Fair published in the Freeman:

On the third evening of the Fair, our Hall was closely crowded by an assembly eager to listen to the eloquence of Wm. H. Furness and Joshua R. Giddings. The soul stirring speeches of these gentlemen were preceded and followed by songs from Joshua Hutchinson, in which the sublimest sentiments were uttered in thrilling music. During the evening, Castner Hanaway and Elijah Lewis were introduced by Mr. Giddings, to the assembly and were greeted with rapturous applause. On Friday afternoon, a musical entertainment (the generous gift of Joshua Hutchinson to our Fair) was held in an adjacent room, and thus the eloquence of song was added to the many other enjoyments of the occasion. The deep and general interest felt in

the Fair was sustained until its close, and our friends departed feeling that the occasion had been one of refreshment to themselves, and profit to our cause.

#### Kossuth.

Kossuth's reception in Philadelphia and Baltimore was most enthusiastic. All classes conspiring to do him honor. Judge Kane uttered treason most flippantly—and expressed his willingness to fraternize with traitors the world over. From the Anti-Slavery office, was extended a beautiful white flag, with the inscription,

#### WELCOME THE EXILE.

EVERY INHABITANT OF THE LAND SHOULD BE FREE, FREE AND EQUAL BEFORE THE LAW.—Kossuth.

Below this was the representation of the old Independence Bell, with its inscription "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land to all the inhabitants thereof."

Says the Freeman, "no where else did we see a flag at once so beautiful and appropriate. It attracted a great deal of attention, and the Fugitive and his companions looked at it with evident interest."

At Washington his reception seems to have been less enthusiastic. On the 31st, he waited upon the President, and delivered an address to which the President replied, assuring him of his personal sympathy, but carefully avoiding any approval of Mr. Kossuth's plans. A large majority of the House of Representatives were desirous of giving him an invitation to their hall, and the appointment of a suitable committee to superintend his reception. But a minority, principally of slaveholders, by their union and adroit parliamentary maneuvering, managed for several days to defeat their plans. On Monday the 6th, however, they succeeded in passing the resolution for the appointment of a Committee of which, Mr. Carter of Ohio is chairman. At one o'clock of the same day, Kossuth received a formal introduction to the Senate. A Congressional Dinner was given him on the 7th.

The proceedings at Washington make it manifest to every body that the whole source of opposition is the fear of the slaveholders. The Washington Correspondent of the Pittsburgh Gazette says:

"The masters of American slaves will not allow Kossuth to be received at the seat of government, because they think it to be for their interest and their safety that the people of Europe should be slaves. They are against any freedom any where, but the freedom of a few men, to buy and to sell, to lash and imprison, to tax and becal, to work and to slay other men, for their own peculiar advantage. The slavery which fills the prisons of Sicily, and makes Lazzarini of half the population of Naples, is the same in spirit as that 'peculiar' system which makes half the whites of South Carolina Pariahs in their own land, and slaves of the blacks."

The Correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, says:

"Thus far Kossuth's advent in the city has been a failure. The South, as a general thing, are not only against everything Kossuth may ask, but against his mission *in toto*. They will be glad when he leaves. They do not wish to understand him, and do not wish to hear him."

#### Temperance.

The friends of Temperance are moving in various parts of the country, for the adoption of a law similar to that of the State of Maine.—Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York, are holding Conventions, and circulating petitions for this object. We are glad to learn that Ohio is not idle. Though there is as yet nothing doing commensurate with the importance of the work. Temperance men were greatly surprised last summer to find that the temperance clause in the new constitution was adopted. The Legislature, we think, will hardly be likely to give them a like surprise.

Success will only be the reward of vigorous and persevering effort. The following or similar petitions are now in circulation in various parts of the State. Pass them round. Fill them up—

To the honorable the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Ohio, in General Assembly convened:

The undersigned petitioners, citizens of the County of \_\_\_\_\_, and State of Ohio, would represent to your honorable body, that the evils of intemperance are still felt to an alarming extent by all classes of our community; and that in our opinion these evils result from the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, among us; we would, therefore, respectfully ask of your honorable body the enactment of a law similar to that recently passed by the State of Maine on this subject, the provisions of which are in our judgment, well calculated to remove the evils of which we complain.

#### Christiana Prisoners.

On the second inst., the U. S. Marshal took nine of the Christiana prisoners from Philadelphia to Lancaster. Where they were discharged by the State authorities.

The Washington Correspondent of the True Democrat, who has just visited Lancaster and Christiana, says that while there he was assured

1st, That all who participated in the death of Gorsuch have gone out of the country, and that those arrested and now in prison were none of them concerned in it.

2d, That, except for the interference of white men, the colored people would have slain every man who came to arrest them, not sparing the Deputy Marshal.

3d, That Gorsuch was shot by a slave who was his half-brother.

4th, That there were three of Gorsuch's slaves present; one of whom shot him and another shot his son, who has since recovered from his wounds.

5th, That most of the colored people who collected on the occasion were fugitives, all of whom have fled to Canada, and not one has been or will be arrested.

The whole matter was managed with much judgement and skill.

#### Western Anti-Slavery Fair.

The Committee having charge of the Anti-Slavery Fair held in Salem, report as follows:

The room obtained for the occasion, was the same that was used for the Fair of last year—the Town Hall. It was handsomely decorated with evergreens, which were obtained from Wm. Ray. The number and variety of articles furnished by the donors, we think was larger and more valuable than those which have heretofore been displayed at any Anti-Slavery Fair in this place. In addition to the contributions from Salem and the country round about, extending as far as New Lyme and Litchfield, a box of valuable articles was sent from friends in Michigan, and another from the Phila. Fair Committee; for which we here return our thanks, and assure the donors that their contributions will do good service to the Anti-Slavery cause in the West. New Lyme, sent as last year, its contribution of a fine deer; and we give the friends at that place timely notice, that their practice has been such, that those who will attend future Fairs, will expect as a matter of course, that New Lyme venison will grace the supper table. Of individual contributions we must mention a handsome oil painting of New Brighton, Pa., presented by John O. Osborne of this place, and one of the Martinique Slaves, by A. Canfield of Litchfield.

It is scarcely necessary to attempt to enumerate the articles upon the sale tables; suffice it to say, they presented a good display of the useful and ornamental, embracing the variety usually supplied on such occasions. The refreshment table was well furnished, and well patronized.

The Fair continued open two days, Wednesday and Thursday. On Wednesday evening a Concert was given by the Heighsons, and on Thursday a public dinner and supper was provided. It was earnestly hoped that the pleasant weather and good travelling of the week preceding the Fair, would welcome in the New Year. But such was not the case. Lowering skies, falling rain, and roads almost impassable from mud, were the gloomy auspices under which the doors of the Fair were thrown open. The prospect within, however, soon grew brighter than that without; and when the Fair closed, every one was astonished to learn it had done so well.

The supper, which was handsomely got up, was superintended by Annie Wilson, and Margaret and Howell Hise, whose labors in the department assigned them were arduous and unceasing. Our former friends in the neighborhood, as well as those more remote, contributed liberally to the tables; a fine fat buck, a small drove of turkeys, a large flock of chickens, vegetables, fruit, cakes, butter, &c., constituted a supply fully equal to the demand, though the latter was large. William A. Lease, a Freeholder of this place, volunteered to cook the meats, and by the admirable manner in which he did it, gave entire satisfaction to those who partook of them, and saved the Committee considerable labor and some expense.

The receipts of the Fair this year may be thus stated:—from dinner, supper, and refreshment tables \$62, admission fee to Fair and Concert \$34, commission on sale of goods belonging to sundry persons \$10.50, proceeds of sale of Fair articles (including over \$20 for goods on commission,) \$150.18; total \$356.68. Out of this was paid for rent of room, and sundry other expenses (including cost of goods taken on commission,) \$43.95; leaving a balance of \$312.73, which has been paid to the Treasurer of the Western Anti-Slavery Society. This amount, though small when compared with that realized by Anti-Slavery Fairs in most other places; is considerably larger than that of last year, and larger than we hoped to obtain under the circumstances; and should encourage those interested in the Salem Fair, to labor to extend the sphere of its operations, and increase its usefulness.

The Committee feel that every year's experience enables them to accomplish with greater facilities the work necessary to be done; and they trust that every succeeding Fair, will be an improvement upon its predecessors, until the spirit of casting can find in them nothing upon which to fasten. The pecuniary results of such an agency as an Anti-Slavery Fair is not the most important, though by no means one of the least. It quickens into active life the spirit of Anti-Slavery, rubs from the soul the rust of lethargy, enlarges and gratifies the social feelings, forms a rallying point around which abolitionists gather, and presents to the world an evidence of the faithfulness of those who are laboring for the redemption of the bondman from his chains, of our country from its curse. Let us then be not weary in well doing; and if we have done well now, do far better in the year before us.

SALLIE B. GOVE.

Salem, Jan. 3d, 1852.

#### Anti-Slavery Convention in Philadelphia.

During the progress of the Anti-Slavery Fair in Philadelphia, a Convention was held, which was addressed by Rev. W. H. Furness and Hon. Joshua R. Giddings. At the close of the meeting there was a call for Castner Hanaway and Elijah Lewis, who were present to come forward before the audience. They reluctantly appeared and were greeted with tempestuous cheers. Says the Freeman:

"Mr. Giddings, standing between them, and taking them by the hand, said: 'I declare to you, my friends, that I am far prouder in being permitted to grasp the hands of these brave men, than I should be to receive the applause of the mightiest prince that ever trod the footstool of the Almighty.' The cheers which followed this were tremendous."

The Freeman further states that the Philadelphia papers gave a fair report of the proceedings of the meeting—instead of misrepresentation and caricature, which it has been heretofore their custom to present.

#### France.

We learn from the last Arrival from Europe that the election in France passed off quietly. Louis Napoleon is probably confirmed in his dictatorship by the vote he has obtained. His usurpation it is affirmed has been made with the sanction and promised support of the despots of Europe, with Russia at their head.—That this is but one movement in a systematic effort to crush the rising spirit of emancipation in Europe. The friends of Freedom in Europe, are looking hopefully to England and America to resist this conspiracy of governments against the liberties of the people. What a pity it is that in looking to America they are looking to a government which will of necessity be either hypocritical or half hearted in their aid. A government directed by slaveholders must of necessity be the friend of tyranny against liberty, whatever may be its pretensions.

The following extract from an article communicated by Louis Blanc to one of the London Journals, shows his estimate of the dangers which now surround the friends of Liberty in Europe. Other English papers corroborate these views.

"To divide Europe into three great empires—a Russian empire, extending to Constantinople; an Austrian empire, with the definite annexation of Italy; a French empire, with the addition of Belgium. From this new holy alliance between three great despotic empires to cause to arise, a war to the death against the democratic party, and against the liberal and constitutional party, to extinguish beneath the armies' tread what the absolute powers call the revolutionary flame—that is to say, whatever lights the human spirit on the way of progress—and if England resists, to crush her. Such is the plan (who can doubt it longer?)—such is the sacrilegious plan of which the sack of Paris is the commencement, and for the accomplishment of which Louis Bonaparte has delivered France into the hands of French Cossacks."

On the reality of this plan, and on the abominable complicity which binds to the fortune of the Emperor Nicholas the ambition of Louis Bonaparte, I may be able very shortly to publish some proofs, which I am now in course of collecting. We can then judge of the important influence which Russian gold exercises in the humiliation and misfortune of France.

#### BREVITIES.

The Steamer Pampero used as a transport by Lopez has been condemned by the United States Court and is to be sold.

Four fugitive apprentices have recently been returned from Connecticut, on claim of the individuals to whom they were indentured in New York. They were returned under the authority of the fugitive law of 1850.

Large numbers are leaving California for the gold regions of Australia.

Late accounts state that all the Cuban prisoners who are citizens of the United States have been released by order of the Spanish Government.

Several boats have been lost by the breaking up of the ice in the Ohio River.

Kline and his Gang, it is said, have recently been prowling about in the neighborhood of Christiana, searching for more victims.

The slave who was sentenced to be hung in Shelby County, Ky., has been pardoned by Gov. Powell, and sold for \$900.

Jenny Lind leaves for Europe immediately. Her departure is hastened by the news of the sudden death of her mother.

Barnum's Museum in Philadelphia was burned on the 25th ult.

Caravajal is said to be marching victoriously towards Monterey.

The Cumberland at Nashville was frozen over on Friday week, for the first time in about twelve years.

Since the suspension of navigation, nearly 300 newspaper mail-bags have laid in the post-office at Cincinnati, awaiting transportation South.

There are in the United States 120 Colleges proper; 43 Theological, 17 Law, and 37 Medical Schools. The number of volumes contained in the Libraries of the Colleges is estimated at \$71,800. Of the Colleges 13 are under the direction of the Baptists, 8 under Episcopalians, 13 belong to the Methodists, and 11 to the Roman Catholic Church.

The Graefenburg water-doctor, Priessnitz, is dead.

Frederika Bremer arrived at Stockholm on the 23d of November last, in season to be present at the funeral of her elder sister, Miss Maria Bremer.

The New York Legislature convened at Albany on Monday last, and the Pennsylvania Legislature at Harrisburgh on Tuesday.

Kossuth has promised to visit Columbus.

The Mother and Sisters of Kossuth it is reported have been imprisoned.

February, 1852, is bisextile, or leap year. It has in its twenty-nine days, five Sabbaths. The like has not occurred since 1834, a period of 21 years.

#### Congress.

Both Houses have been occupied with the festivities of the holidays and their maneuverings in regard to the Kossuth receptions.—Nothing of importance has been done. Though some of the speeches have exhibited very clearly the true spirit of slavery.

In the House Mr. Bayley of Virginia, offered a Resolution which was adopted, in reference to a circular from the British Government inviting the free colored population of the United States to settle in the West Indies and calling upon the President for information on the subject.

#### Electro-Magnetism—The Paine Light.

We intended ere this to notice the two tures delivered some time ago in this place—L. S. Coffin of Oberlin, on the subject of 'E' Magnetism, and the New Paine Light. Coffin appears completely master of his subjects and is an excellent lecturer. He is also supplied with a large amount of apparatus illustrating beautifully, the 'Telegraph, Electro-Magnetic Engine, &c.

The Light exhibited and explained by the lecturer is not the Electro-Magnetic light, of which so much was said in the newspapers some months ago; and which appears not to have succeeded. The present light is one Mr. Paine claims to have discovered, perhaps in his attempts to apply his first discovery to practice. It is not electrical, but is produced simply by passing common atmospheric air through a liquid mixture, and consuming it as it escapes from the jet of a burner. The passage through the mixture appears to render the air combustible.—The probable explanation however is that the air is merely saturated with combustible particles from the mixture. Be this as it may, the light exhibited on the second evening was a brilliant one, equal at least to a dozen common tallow candles. The expense of such a light, for three hours, the lecturer stated, would not equal that of one candle. The principal ingredient in the mixture through which the air is passed, is Benzole, a substance distilled from Naphtha. The apparatus for producing this light can cost but little and may be used in any dwelling; and we are unable to see why the discovery may not be made of great utility.

#### Editor's Table.

The Pennsylvania Freeman appears in new and enlarged form. Its mechanical appearance is fine. Its anti-slavery is what might be expected from one who like Mr. Johnson has fought a good fight for freedom from the commencement of the war. We hail the enlargement and the extended circulation of our anti-slavery sheets, as a sure indication of progress in our cause—and we rejoice in it, as it gives increased facilities for the still further extension of the good work.

True Democrat.—The Cleveland True Democrat comes out greatly beautified and enlarged for its new year's work. It makes a most splendid appearance. The character of the paper—excellent heretofore, we only hope may be as much improved, as its typography and general appearance. Its circulation we understand has been recently very considerably extended.—Success to it.

The Ohio Farmer and Mechanics Assistant.—Devoted to Agriculture—Mechanics—Social Improvement and General Intelligence. Cleveland, Thomas Brown, Publisher. Such is the title, and such the objects of a new, large and beautiful weekly, the first number of which we have just received.

We know of nothing which indicates more substantial prosperity, than the number and elevated character of our periodicals, devoted to Agriculture and horticulture. From the specimen before us, the Farmer bids fair to take rank among the best. It will be a welcome visitor, to the families of our intelligent farmers. Terms, \$2.00 per annum. Two copies for \$3.00.

A GRAND EXHIBITION.—If the South should finally consent to have Kossuth treated with common civility and be received as a Nation's guest, he will be invited probably, to take a look at the slave pens. A negro woman will then be whipped so as to let the illustrious fugitive learn how our glorious Union is preserved, the band playing "Hail Columbia." A hunt will then come off.—Gaugay Chief.

A good idea Mr. Chief. Certainly, they should not fail to give him specimens of the practical workings of our domestic institutions. They say that Kossuth abolished serfdom in Hungary—perhaps he may be captivated with the beauties of chattelism and substitute it in its place. He might thus compromise on easy terms with Austria and Russia, and greatly relieve Webster, Fillmore & Co.

Pro-Slavery Spite.—The True Democrat has the following. Dr. Aikin like many a one before him, seems to have lost his temper with his argument. It will be singular if the union of the Presbyterian church with slavery shall gain favor with men of sense, by such a course as the Dr. is pursuing. But the argument is quite worthy of the cause.

On Saturday night, Mr. John B. Seymour engaged the basement of the Stone Church, from Dr. Aikin himself, in which to hold a Temperance meeting on Tuesday night.

On Monday morning, Mr. Seymour, Chairman of a Committee of the Society to procure Speakers for the occasion, waited upon Dr. Nevins, to engage him as the principal Speaker. He readily and cheerfully consented to speak, and the announcement was made accordingly in the city papers. Dr. Aikin, learning the fact from that source, yesterday morning, declined letting the Temperance folks use his Church, because Dr. Nevins was to Lecture to them. The meeting is therefore indefinitely postponed.

Quite Clear.—The Washington Correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune says "that since the failure of the Christiana trials, it is proposed that Congress shall do a little something more in the way of saving the Union, by re-enacting the alien and sedition law, and by making sheep stealing high way robbery."

Colony for Oregon.—A Colony of Presbyterians are about to emigrate to Oregon in the Spring. They go with a regularly organized Church, a pastor, teachers, &c. Mr. S. H. Thompson of Hanover in this county, is their Secretary.

SENATOR DOUGLASS says that "England is but a half-way house between despotism and republicanism." Very true, Mr. Senator, but in the matter of republicanism the United States is only half a house.—Commonwealth.